

# In fact

*For The Millions Who Want a Free Press*

(No. 32) Vol. III, No. 6  May 19, 1941 George Seldes, Editor; Robert Terrall, Assoc. Ed.

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## Wall St Sees War

FOR almost a year now financial newsletters have spoken plainly about America's preparing for war. Conscription, Lease-lend, the 50 destroyers deal, the convoy campaign, have been called steps to war by the services which Wall Street reads, whereas the standard press until a few weeks ago repeated the President's statements that American sailors and soldiers will not be called to fight abroad.

The Dow, Jones newsletter Trends (May 8) under the heading "Road to War" says: "Public declarations such as Sec'y of War Stimson's bold call for use of the Navy to aid Britain, are believed necessary in Washington to condition the public for possible US entry into the war."

The Wall St press has always said America was arming for war, not for defense. The commercial press has always said the opposite. Within a few months the millions will know.

## How Advertising Kills

FEDERAL Grand Jury, Chicago, May 2, indicted David A. Smart, president of Esquire Inc, and 11 others on a charge of rigging the market in Esquire-Coronet magazine stock. US Att'y Woll charged that the public was induced to buy 153,000 shares and Smart and his brother, Alfred, profited by \$1,075,000.

In 1937 Smart spent about \$100,000 advertising a magazine, Ken, which would tell the truth, defy the advertisers, give America the inside story on politics, business, etc, and would be "one step left of center."

Paul De Kruif, Ernest Hemingway, George Seldes, and Raymond Gram Swing were widely advertised as editors. De Kruif, Hemingway and Swing were contributors, whereas the present editor of IN FACT had an office in Esquire Bld'g.

Shortly after advertising salesmen reported difficulties selling ads owing to announced "left of center" or slightly liberal policy, Ken's advertising manager asked representatives of J. Walter Thompson, N. W. Ayer, Young & Rubicam, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne, etc, to a meeting.

These advertising agencies told Esquire owners and editors that they would kill the magazine if it insisted on liberal policy, tried to tell any truths about business, politics, social and economic conditions, or in any way discussed the status quo of Big Business unfavorably.

Smart had been warned that advertising companies would fight him. He now showed the coldest pair of feet in the history of journalism. He not only backed down before the first issue of Ken was printed, but rushed about buying red-baiting cartoons to put him in right with advertising agents, inasmuch as it was

## Generals and Admirals Preparing to Fight Fascism Wear Decorations Awarded Them by Mussolini

ONE of the real differences between the Wilsonian road to war, 1914-1917, and the Roosevelt road to war, 1939 to date, is that the general public in Wilson's time did not know what was happening, whereas today it is publicly announced that the President is waiting for public opinion to swing into line for convoys and eventually for the bloodshed part of war. Interventionists as well as isolationists today admit this to be true. Examples:

1) Isolationist Senator LaFollette's Progressive says: "In the United States the work of battering at America's faith in herself is done by government officials and newspaper editors."

2) Interventionist columnist Dorothy Thompson: "Apparently the President is waiting for 'public opinion' to indicate the line he should take. This kind of flirtation with the public can be fatal."

3) Interventionist Dr Frank Kingdon: "I am terribly afraid of the aggressive and intelligent minority that is frightened by the concept of war, by the very word war; that finds itself intoxicated by what it calls peace. So we move into a period in which we must prepare the mind of America for the next step—if it should be made necessary, not by us but by Hitler—the conveying of our goods across the Atlantic."

4) Isolationist NY News: "The Administration is conditioning the public mind for such shooting war."

Sunday, May 4, at Woodrow Wilson's birthplace, President Roosevelt re-phrased the Wilsonian slogan, "to make the world safe for democracy." He proclaimed that "freedom of democracy in the world" is the kind of faith for which the US has fought before and for the existence of which this nation is "ever ready to fight again."

Isolationists, interventionists, pacifists and neutralitarians joined in declaring this speech a test of public opinion regarding official entry into war.

Neither official isolationists nor official interventionists challenged the President on the kind of democracy (for which the US is being readied to fight) either among its future allies or at home.

Among the leading democrats now working for the government, or on defense orders, or propagandizing for convoys or intervention, or preparing to lead the American Army and Navy into a war for democracy, are scores of persons who openly supported the Nazi-Fascist ideology, program, aims, and who are possessed of the very same mentality today.

The leading recipients of a swastika medal from Hitler are well-known: Henry Ford, James D. Mooney of General Motors, Thomas J. Watson of International Business Machines and Col Lindbergh. Lindbergh got his after reviewing the Nazi air force and telling the British Hitler would defeat them. But Ford, Mooney and Watson got theirs as "distinguished foreigners who have deserved well of the Reich." In the course of years these men boasted of Hitler's honor.

Mussolini's highest awards to Americans, the grand cordon of the Crown of Italy, was given to Claude A. Swanson while Sec'y of the Navy, to Admiral William H. Standley, and to General Douglas MacArthur at the time he was chief of staff of the US Army.

## Half a Dozen US Officers as Duce's Officers

Half a dozen of the leading admirals and generals of America's armed forces were made grand officers of the Crown of Italy: Vice Admiral Ernest J. King, Maj Gen Benjamin D. Fulois, Vice Admiral Cluverius, Maj Gen Frank Parker, Maj Gen Dennis E. Nolan and Brig Gen Alfred T. Smith.

Among the commanders of the Crown of Italy are: Vice Admiral Yates Stirling, Vice Admiral H. G. Hamlet, Brig Gen Frank Bolles of Chicago.

Among the officers of the Crown of Italy: Lt Col Barton K. Yount, Col Wm Ottman, Col Jos A. Marmon, Gen Roy D. Kern of Chicago.

Chevaliers of the Crown of Italy include some fifty colonels, majors, captains and equivalent grades in the navy.

Besides being president of International Business Machines Corp, Thomas J. Watson is also chairman of the International Chamber of Commerce. Apr 29



Watson reported that his business was up 166% over 1940 in US and Canada, and his company had formed the Munitions Mfg Co. All subsidiaries in Europe were running; investment in Continental Europe amounted to \$8,400,000. Watson has been drawing one of the largest salaries in the world.

"He was the first American to receive the swastika decoration from Adolf Hitler. In return, the head of the Int C of C gave the Nazi salute, a gesture not without significance, though in June 1940 Watson returned the swastika. But the swastika mentality remains." (Witch Hunt, Modern Age Books, p. 228.)

In the 1940 campaign Willkie headquarters listed a gift of \$2,000 from Mr Watson and Roosevelt headquarters listed a gift of \$2,500 from the same Mr Watson. Int Bus Machines could not lose no matter which candidate was elected.

### **Noted Civilians Also Decorated**

In addition to army and navy heads there are hundreds of Americans who wear Mussolini decorations equal to the Ford-Mooney-Watson-Lindbergh Hitler decorations. Among the most noted chevaliers of the Duce is M H Aylesworth.

This is the man who directed the National Electric Light Association, an organization of power and light utilities which was exposed by the Federal Trade Commission as spending from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 a year corrupting public opinion largely through bribing the press with advertising.

Aylesworth later became president of the National Broadcasting Corp, and afterwards had a few years as publisher of Roy Howard's chief newspaper, the NY World-Telegram.

Other noted wearers of the Duce's honors have been or are: Ex-Mayor O'Brien of NYC, Sosthenes Behn of International Tel, E E Aldrin of Standard Oil, Mayor Kelley of Chicago, the Rev Robert O Kelley, president of Loyola University, Alberto Bonaschi of NY Chamber of Commerce, Frederico Ossanna of Minneapolis, Lieut James A Pike of the NYC police, Capt Robert E Ellis of Standard Oil, Geo W West of Chicago, Stanley E Hubbard of Chicago.

IN FACT will be glad to note the return of the Duce's decorations by any of the recipients. This action is unimportant, being opportunistic. Naziism and Fascism were as bloody from 1932 to 1939 as they are today.

It is true that Mussolini has had a more favorable press in America than Hitler. Nevertheless all recipients of decorations from Mussolini had been informed by the press that from 1922 to 1925 Mussolini killed at least 4,000 persons. He was personally responsible for the murder of Matteotti, the Socialist spokesman in parliament, and for the exile of his chief political opponent, Don Sturzo, head of the Popolari or Catholic party. (Mussolini's largest opponent was this party; the myth that he overcome Bolshevism was started in 1925 by press agents when J P Morgan was floating the Italian loans.)

Between the 26th of September and 4th of October 1925 Mussolini purged the country of Freemasons. In Florence alone there were between 50 and 137 killed, the number of murders being uncertain because many were dropped into the Po and were listed as drowned.

### **Americans Accepted Decorations from Balbo**

Many of the American army and navy heads wearing Mussolini's decorations were nominated for that honor by General Italo Balbo after his flight to America in 1933. Balbo had previously been branded a murderer publicly and was so denounced in New York, Chicago and Montreal.

At the age of 25 this Balbo, one of the four gunmen who "marched" on Rome in Pullman sleepers, was paid for the (bloodless) capture of the Eternal City by being made generalissimo of the Blackshirt militia. The main work of this body was to smash the Catholic Party. In Argenta Aug 23 1923 Balbo and Blackshirts burned and sacked Catholic institutions and killed several including Father Minzoni, leading follower of Father Sturzo. Public clamor demanded a trial; Balbo was arrested, tried, dismissed. Later Balbo discovered a plot among Fascisti to overthrow Mussolini; the Duce promoted Balbo.

In 1924 Balbo was linked with Amerigo Dumini (son of Augustus Dumini and Jessie Williams of St Louis) who was later tried for the murder of Matteotti.

In 1926 Mussolini had 2,000 persons arrested in Bologna preparatory to a public visit; nevertheless someone fired a shot at the parade. Several Italian nobility and leading Fascists including Balbo slit the throat, stabbed, and hanged the person suspected of the shot, although journalists said privately the wrong man was lynched.

When Balbo arrived in New York after his transatlantic flight newspapers carried pictures of democratic Italian pickets with the word "Assassino" on placards meeting Balbo.

No American who accepted Fascist honors could claim ignorance of the fact that the award was made by a Fascist who had committed numerous murders.

### **Medals Taken from Enemy of US Democracy**

The American press, including the NY Times, is suddenly discovering the fact that Mussolini, despite making the trains run on time for the tourists and the writers of the Saturday Evening Post, is not a democrat. Nevertheless these

too late to get reactionary reading matter into first issue.

Shortly afterwards Smart found his editorial and office workers forming a union. Afraid of a Labor Board order against firing men for union activities he placed one editor in the cellar to clean old photographic plates.

Ken was boycotted by liberal writers, artists; word spread that Smart had sold out to advertisers; but the advertisers failed to buy space despite his reactionary policy, and Ken folded. Nevertheless Smart turned down request from a Jewish anti-Fascist organization to release numerous anti-Fascist articles bought by Ken and never published.

### **Pulitzer Prize**

THE first week Westbrook Pegler went from sports to column writing he wrote a piece in favor of lynching. (The San Jose case; the victims were white; Pegler endorsed the lynching because of delays in the law.)

In 1940 Pegler, who had attacked the handful of labor racketeers in the American Federation of Labor, turned also against the CIO, and particularly the Newspaper Guild, from which he resigned. After redbaiting the Guild and making statements it declares to be not only smears but falsehoods, Pegler let fly at labor in general. Not only the CIO but William Green, conservative AFL president, denied Pegler's accusations, branded him as labor-baiter, enemy of America's millions.

Thereupon the Pulitzer committee awarded Pegler its prize.

### **First Prize for Hypocrisy**

IN addition to the numerous prizes for excellence, IN FACT recommends to the Pulitzer committee that it award a first prize for hypocrisy to the American Newspaper Publishers Association which at its annual national convention decided that advertising brings the blessings of civilization to America and never interferes with a free press.

During the same period the newspapers buried or suppressed—98% of the press usually kills these stories—items affecting department stores (biggest local advertisers) and cigaret, soap and automobile companies (biggest national advertisers). Also suppressed: news affecting other newspapers.

Consider the Hearst papers in New York. In the midst of a strike of Whelan drugstore employees, the Journal-American signed up United-Whelan Corp for \$16,128 worth of advertising, 18 pages, throwing in a free news story booming Whelans. This is known as a BOM, or "business office must," usually considered the most venal evidence of brasscheck journalism, which according to Editor & Publisher doesn't really exist.

Simultaneously Hearst Mirror employees voted 8-1 to strike for decent wages.

Judgment was filed in Federal court dismissing a complaint alleging libel filed by H H Gunder, South Bend financier, against NY Times.

The YMCA issued a pamphlet showing the harmful effects of tobacco.

In US Circuit Court the Federal Trade Com's order against General Motors, charging "misleading advertising in connection with the so-called 6% installment plan for purchasing automobiles" was unanimously confirmed.

In the case against Gimbel Bros which described as "woolens" a joblot of fabrics, many containing rayon or cotton,



Second Circuit Court (NY) held "this misrepresentation had a tendency to deceive the public."

Arnold Constable was told by FTC that its ad for alligator shoes was a fake. IN FACT reported (Apr 21) that Times buried the paragraph on page 47 under "Weather Reports." Reader I S Cohen sends p 47 from later edition with the story missing.

A stockholder at Macy stockholders' meeting asked regarding an ad which gov't declared misleading. Other stockholders questioned store policies.

Marshall Field, Chicago, was accused of violating FTC act in advertising Karastan rugs, woven in US, but given oriental names; also that advertised "authentic oriental reproductions" are not so. (Chicago readers should search May 2 evening and May 3 AM papers and report to I & F (39).)

There are not a dozen, perhaps only three or four papers in America which publish news exposing advertisers. In NYC only PM, which takes no ads, consistently prints items like the foregoing. The Times buries, sometimes suppresses, facts about advertisers, but publishes 3-column pictures every time Constable, Macy, Bonwit Teller, or Lord & Taylor opens a branch or new department. St Louis Post-Dispatch publishes fraud orders. IN FACT would like to know names of other big papers which publish daily fraud orders, cease & desist orders, FTC stipulations against advertisers.

The gov't actions themselves are important, frequently affect the health and pocketbooks of readers. Suppression of small items, moreover, tags the American press as an enemy of the American people, or as working with manufacturers against the general welfare.

### Crackerjack Fascism

WHEN Miss Dorothy Thompson, whose views reach seven or eight or more million Americans, was a reporter working for the usual small wage she spoke frequently for the socialist philosophy. She has been consistently anti-Hitler, recognizing in Naziism part of the reactionary forces which are fighting the general welfare of all the peoples of the world.

Later, when Miss Thompson received an income equal to that of millionaires who clip coupons, she continued to attack faraway Fascism, failing to see it all around her under its synonym, Reaction. "Miss Thompson is willing to die in the fight against Fascism, but not willing even to look at that phenomenon everywhere around her" (Lords of the Press, p 350).

On May 6 3,000 persons including Wendell Willkie (who along with Albert Lasker, Alex Sachs and economists of big banks had become Miss Thompson's sources of enlightenment as she grew richer) gave her a dinner at which she read her own 10-point decalogue. To those signing copies Miss T promised

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same newspapers published Mussolini's blast against American democracy as early as 1923, and the hundreds of recipients of Mussolini's medals had occasion then to read the following:

"The truth . . . is that men are tired, perhaps, of liberty. They have had an orgy of it. . . .

"Fascism, which did not fear to call itself reactionary when many liberals of today were prone before the triumphant beast, has not today any impediment against declaring itself illiberal and anti-liberal. . . .

"Let it be known then, once and for all, that Fascism knows no idol, worships no faith; it has once passed and, if needful, will turn to pass again over the more or less decomposed body of the 'Goddess of Liberty.'"

### US Editors Wearing Fascist Gold Medals

When the US goes to war with Italy it might also be pertinent to look into the editorial policies of those newspapers which for one reason or another were pro-Fascist from 1922 to 1939.

One which served Fascismo so well that Mussolini sent it a gold medal by way of recognition, is the Bridgeport Post-Telegram. Editor George C Waldo also received the order of the Crown of Italy in recognition of his "very fair and just attitude in editorial comment on Italy's part in the international situation." This award was made in January 1940. Fascist residents of Bridgeport and the Italian consul from New Haven participated in the ceremonies.

Another native fascist is Col H Nelson Jackson of Burlington, Vermont, publisher of the Burlington Daily News and owner of radio station WCAX. Jackson did so well by Fascism that Mussolini sent him the title of Commander in the Royal Equestrian Order of the Crown of Italy.

Mussolini always bribed Italian-American editors with free cable services and with advertising from gov't-owned corporations. He also had a way of getting friendly attitudes by giving American editors free trips to Italy. Editor & Publisher reported (July 30 1934): "As guests of the Fascist Gov't five southern newspaper publishers will sail . . . for Italy. . . . They will have a varied program arranged for them, including an interview with Mussolini. Those invited for the trip are Victor H Hanson, publisher, Birmingham News and Age-Herald; Clark Howell Sr, publisher Atlanta Constitution; William O Huggins, Houston Chronicle; James J Taylor, Dallas News, and James M Ewing, New Orleans Times-Picayune." Of the hundreds of editors who were guests of Mussolini in his 19 years reign, few attacked Fascism afterwards.

### Strasser Accuses Hitler of Murder

Although Napoleon waged wars resulting in hundreds of thousands of deaths, there was only one death which preyed on his conscience and troubled him daily at St Helena: that of the Duc d'Enghien, whom Napoleon betrayed and put to death without cause. Biographers of Mussolini consider Matteotti to have been Mussolini's Duke of Enghien.

That Hitler also committed a personal murder (in addition to mass murders ordered by him) is charged by his onetime close associate in Naziism, Otto Strasser, in his recent book "Hitler and I" (Houghton, Mifflin Co, Boston, \$2.50). Strasser writes:

"About 1928 he (Hitler) took into his home his little niece, an Austrian, amusing, pretty, and gay. Angela, or Gely . . . was 19 and Uncle Adolf's menage bored her." (Hitler refused to let her go to a masked ball with Strasser.) "The next day Gely came to see me. . . . With anger, horror and disgust she told me of the strange propositions with which her uncle pestered her. I knew all about Hitler's abnormality. . . . Gely . . . confirmed point by point a story scarcely credible to a healthy-minded man. . . . This girl, had she not been prematurely corrupted, might one day have made a good wife and mother. . . . She died mysteriously in 1931. . . ."

Strasser then reveals (p 202, etc) that in 1931 his brother, Gregor, one of the founders of Naziism, stopped Hitler from committing suicide after the murder of his niece Gely. He tells how Paul Strasser, another brother (who incidentally is the man who recrossed the Marne in August 1918 and held up the American troops) revealed how Gregor "spent three days and three nights with Adolf, who was like a madman. Gregor told me he shot her during a quarrel, that perhaps he did not realize what he was doing. As soon as he had done it he wanted to commit suicide, but Gregor prevented him."

Otto reveals that he asked Paul how Hitler, still without power, could avoid facing a murder charge. The secret was that Guertner, Bavarian minister of Justice, was a Nazi, and stopped the case. Only one other person knew the secret, Gehrlich, editor of The Right Way. Gregor's lawyer, Voss, knew of the investigation into the murder which Gehrlich had made. On the night of the great Hitler purge all three men who knew of Hitler's murder of his niece were murdered, including Gregor Strasser.

Otto reveals that in 1939 he received a note from Father Pant of Munich, brother of the prelate and senator Pant, leader of anti-Nazi Germans in Poland. The note read: "It was I who buried Angela Raubel. . . . They pretended that she committed suicide; I should never have allowed a suicide to be buried in consecrated ground. From the fact that I gave her Christian burial you can draw conclusions which I cannot communicate to you."



## Hitler Edict Kills Off 85,000 Aged

Confirmation to many rumors that under a Hitler edict the Nazis have been killing thousands of aged, infirm, mentally and physically unfit, is published in the New Republic (May 5).

The discovery of these mass murders was made by Michael Straight, who got a tip from reading the Vatican's printed reports of actions by the Holy See. Priests in Germany had found that hospital patients were being injected with poison and air bubbles and asphyxiated in gas chambers. They wrote to the Vatican questioning whether it were moral to put even mentally and physically unfit to death, and the official publication of the Vatican took cognizance of the German murders. The Vatican has always opposed even so-called mercy killings.

Following up the tip, Straight says Vatican sources confirm about 85,000 deaths in German institutions, by Hitler's order. "They were killed," he adds, "because they could no longer manufacture guns in return for the food which they consumed; because the German hospitals were needed for wounded soldiers; because their death was the ultimate logic of the National Socialist doctrine of racial superiority and the survival of the physically fit."

## Honors from Bloodstained Hands

Although both Britain and America are still appeasing General Franco with cash loans, food, cotton, and other materials, the Spanish dictator is now recognized as another Fascist enemy of democracy. All but the Hitlerite and other Fascist war correspondents in Spain reported authentic atrocities committed by Franco. H R Knickerbocker of the pro-Franco Hearst press wrote how he saw grandmotherly women murdered by Franco officers, but Hearst editors changed the story so readers could not tell which side committed these atrocities. Catholic war correspondents of Libre Belge, La Croix, and German newspapers admitted Franco murders.

Nevertheless Dr Alexander Hamilton Rice of Boston, William Cameron Forbes, former ambassador to Japan, Ogden H Hammond, Archbishop Curley of Baltimore, Bishop Molloy of Brooklyn and Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia accepted the Great Cross of Isabella from the hands of the bloodstained dictator. In Madrid it was also announced that this honor had been awarded Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago after his death, but it is known that Cardinal Mundelein would not have accepted it, as he was anti-Franco and his diocesan weekly, New World, frequently attacked Franco.

## Big Business as Murderer

The personal murders (as distinguished from political murders) by Hitler and Mussolini, can be matched by several American big business concerns.

For example, Federal Laboratories, John W Young, president, manufacturer of gas bombs for use against labor, sent a salesman, J M Roush, to sell gas to the San Francisco police. To make the sales talk easier Young had sent copies of Mrs Dilling's "Red Network" and redscare clippings from Hearst newspapers to police chiefs. Roush came up against competition from Lake Erie Chemical Co. There being no labor troubles, Roush got the police to provoke them, and when everyone fled from the street the gas salesman fired a shell at a passerby and thought he killed him. He wrote a letter saying he was glad he had killed the man because he was a radical, said he wished he could kill more. Roush was not arrested, never tried for murder or attempted murder; he won a citation from his company and other rewards.

It was later learned that the man hit by the gas shell was James Engle, a longshoreman belonging to American Federation of Labor. He was not killed, but crippled for life. He was an innocent bystander.

The rival corporation, Lake Erie, did even better in the line of murder. An agent trying to sell gas to the Chilean gov't arranged to try the poison out on 120 prisoners, who were locked in and gassed by the American corporation. Although Colonel Goss, the gas maker, claimed no deaths were caused, it is known that gas poisoning may cause serious impairment to health years later.

(These almost incredible revelations were made in La Follette Committee Hearings, Violations of Free Speech and Rights of Labor, Reports 3, 6, 7.)



### WE DON'T BELIEVE IN HIBERNATION

It's all right for the polar bear to settle down to a little hibernation after a long season of fancy capering. But we don't want IN FACT readers to do the same. The summer months are the dread of all publications. It is during the hot summer days that subscriptions dive. We know how easy it is to relax and hibernate when the temperature is 90 degrees in the shade, but you won't find the commercial press taking it easy. It will go on dishing out the distortions, deceptions, and all the rest that make up its version of news that's fit to print. So if you happen to be cruising around the lake (ocean etc) this summer in your bathing suit and you come across a pretty mermaid (or vice versa) sign her up pronto . . . for a subscription to IN FACT.

For every four NEW 50¢ subscriptions or eight NEW 25¢ subscriptions that you send in at one time you will receive a copy of YOU CAN'T DO THAT by George Seldes.

a special symbolic ring. An IN FACT reader sends a clipping with this ring paragraph underlined and the words "crackerjack fascism" in the margin.

## Editorial Dep't

THE first issue of IN FACT was dated May 20 1940. We are a year old. In our first issue we told you about an organization (unnamed) sponsored by Thomas Lamont of Morgan & Co formed to prepare you for entry into the war. This organization, now known as the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, held a mass meeting May 7 1941 for the openly announced purpose of helping "prepare the mind of America for convoying," after Roosevelt had said "convoys mean shooting and shooting means war."

In every issue of IN FACT we have given our readers the news as near to truth and fact as we could write it, of what really is happening in America. Space limitations restrict us to the presentation of those facts not printed elsewhere. If we make an error, we correct it.

When we passed the 100,000 mark we became self-sustaining. We have no money for advertising campaigns. If our readers believe it their social duty they will run our circulation up to the millions. Since IN FACT is not a profit-making company it feels it has a right to ask this help.

The success of IN FACT has resulted in many curious reactions. The most curious, curiously enough, come not from the reactionary native-fascist press which every issue of IN FACT has exposed as an enemy of the general welfare of the American people, but from little publications supposedly on the liberal side and supposedly also having the welfare of the public—rather than advertisers, big business and the Republican and Democratic Parties—at heart.

In the year of its existence IN FACT has tried to live up to its program of presenting the factual truth omitted by the big press—the facts about labor, liberals, progressives, minorities, about men, organizations and movements which do not get a square deal in the commercial press. IN FACT, however, has never been partisan, recognizing that in the progressive, liberal, left, labor and minority movement there are divergent groups.

IN FACT will continue to print the facts suppressed or distorted by the commercial press. It will not engage in partisan disputes. It will not return the mud of libel, slander and redbaiting which jealous little publications now throw at the most successful independent weekly in America.

George Seldes

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